when he ran against the new world. Look at India. The whole wealth of the country is aborbed, and thin development of is industry is industry is cheeked by a government which them. He capacities for wealth are assured, and the industry. He capacities for wealth are assured, as the none makes use of them. He population is becoming backropt, and will be perhase chargable to the mother which it makes and the form it. It is becoming backropt, and will be perhase chargable to the mother of the population of that country, adding to its wealth and their own, India is a realed territory to meanly all the population of that country, adding to its wealth and their own, India is a realed territory to meanly all control to the population of that country, adding to its wealth and their own, India is a realed territory to meanly all control to the population of the country, adding to its wealth and their own, India is a realed territory to meanly all control to the population of the sealed territory to meanly all the country, the country of the country of the country of the population of the land should rush away up the country, India and their own of the railary which the Lotes eating loads of the land should rush away up the country, India and their own of the railary which the Lotes eating loads of the land should rush away up the country. He country the country of the land should rush away up the country, India and their own in the land of the land should rush away up the country. He country the land of the land should rush away up the country. He country the land of the land should rush away up the country, India and their own in the land of the land should rush away up the country. He country the land the land of the land their own in the land th

songe, the classes which now virtually make the greatness of the country, would become its actual rulers and the only obstacle to its indefinite progress would be removed.

THE LATEST REPORT FROM THE BAST.

The fact which we well-enabled to state yesterday, in a third edition, that a courier had been despatched from St. Petersburg to Constantinople with a demand that Prince Menschikoff's last proposal should be accepted within eight days, is, on several accounts, of great importance, and it is, we think, less unfavorable to a pasific solution of this dip pute than it might at first sight appear to be. In the first place, it proves that the Russian government has not proceeded on the first intelligence of Prince Menschikoff's failure to adopt belligerent measures, either by seeding the first from Sebastyol to the Bosphorus, as Mr. Disraell and Lord Hardwicke had anticipated, or by directing the earny of Besarablis to cross the Pruth. On the contrary, the despatch of another courier is a fresh proof that the system of temporisation and hesitation which Prince Menschikoff had begun is still pursued by the Emperor Nicholas himself. If his chief object had been to pick a quarrelibere would be no need to prolong these preliminaries, and the court of St. Petersburgh cannot be ignorant that every week and every day that pusses is ac immense loss of its own opportunities and induence, while it increases the confidence of Turkey in the combined support of the rest of Europe. But it appears, further, that this courier is to insist on the acceptance of Prince Menschikoff's last proposal. That proposal, we believe, is not identical with the convention so haughtily demanded on the 5th of May; on the contrary, subsequently to that date, and just before leaving Constantinoole, the Russian Russy addressed a last communication to Redechid Pasha consequences had a substance. If after all, the demand made upon the Potte can be salisfied by a declaration of good will towards all its Christian tollards and the proper substance of th

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS ESTWEEN THE PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF AND THE PORTE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Fines writes, under date of June 3d, as follows:—

I am exabled to give you the text of the documents of which the Journal des Debats has published an analysis, with certain comments, which, whether just or un just, have drawn on it the anger of nearly the whole of the journals of Paris—ministerial and opposition—the Pays and the Press, the Constitutionselle, and the Siecle I have translated these documents as literally as possible from the Freech.

Pays and the Presse, the Constitutionelle, and the Sicele I have translated these documents as literally as possible from the French.

The first paper is entitled the "Verbal Note communicated by the Ambassador of Russia to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ports."—

PERA, April 19 1853.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in taking cognizatee, at his accession to office, of the negotiations which have taken place, has seen the duplicity of his predecessors; he must be persuaded how little regard has been paid to the respect due to the Emperor of Russia, and how great is his magnanimity in offering to the Porte the means of getting out of the embarcassment which the bad faith of its Ministers has placed it in. They (the Ministers) have adused the good faith of their sovereign in placing him, as respects his ally and his friend, in a position which uelther high decorum nor the sovereign dignity can admit.

While wishing to be forgetful of the past, and though not demanding by way of reparation anythin; but the disminsal of a deceitful minister and the patent accountion of polemn promises, the Emperor found himself obliged to require solid guarantees for the fulare. He requires them formal, positive, and securing the inviolability of the worship professed by the majority of the Curistian subjects, as well of the Sublime Porte as of Russia, and, in fine, by the Emperor himself. He cannot desire others than those which he shall find henceforth in an instrument equivalent to a treaty, or a treaty, and independent of the interpretations of an ill-advised and upservupulous delegate (d'um mandataire mai avice of peu conociencieuse)

sovereign decisions of his Majesty the Sultan, in reply to the present notification. It is with that hope the Ambassador requests his

no time in forwarding to the Imperial Ambassador the sovereign decisions of his Majesty the Sultan, in reply to the present notification.

It is with that hope the Ambassador requests his Excellency Rifast Pasha to have the kindness to forward to him that reply, on or before the 28th April (10th May). He must consider a longer delay only as a went of courtesy towards his government, which would impose upon him the most painful obligations.

The Ambassador of Russia-offers to his Excellency the reiterated and sincere assurance of his high consideration. (Signed.)

The following is entitled Project of Senad, or Convention proposed between the Ottoman Porte and the Eemperor of Russia.

"His Majesty the Emperor and Padishah of the Ottomans, and his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, in the cour mon desire of maintaining the stability of the orthodox Greco Russian worship professed by the majority of their Christian subjects, and of guaranteeing that worship from every encreachment in future, have appointed, viz., H. M. the Emperor of the Ottomans—, and H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias—, who, after exchanging explanations, have agreed on what follows:—Art. I. No change shall be made in the rights, privileges and immunities which have been enjoyed, or which are now enjoyed, abantique, by the churches, the pious institutions, and the orthodox clergy, in the States of the Sublime Ottoman Porte, which is pleased to secure such to them for ever, on the basis of the strict statu quo at present existing.

Art 2. The rights and advantages conceded by the Ottoman government, or which shall be so conceded in future to the other Christian religions by treaties, conventions, or special provisions, shall be considered as apperaining likewise to the other documents, that the orthodox Greek Church of Jerussiem, that the Pathisrohat traditions, and by numerous documents, that the orthodox Greek Church of Jerussiem, that the Pathisrohat and the latics, who are subordiness to it, have been from all the concidence and the rel

which have not found a place in the afore mentioned Firmans.

Art 5. The subjects of the Russian Empire, seculars as well as ecclesiastics, to whom it is permitted, in pursuance of the treaties, to visit the Holy City of Jecusalem, and other places of devotion, having a right to be treated and considered on an equality with the subject of the most favored nations, and these last. Catholics as well as Protestants, having their prelates and their special ecclesiastical establishments, the Sublime Portebinds itself, in case the Imperiat Court of Russia demands it, to assign a suitable locality in the city of Jecusalem, or in the survivous, for the construction of a church consecuted for the celebration of Dirine service by Russian ecclesiastics, and of an hospital for indigent or sick pilgrims, and which foundations shall be under the surveillance of the Consulate General of Russia, Syria, and Palestine.

exceptional elecumetances, affects in nothing any of the stipulations existing between the two courts, and that all the anterior treaties, corroborated by the repursts act of the treaty of Adrianople, maintain all their force and

the treaty of Adriacople, maintern all their force and value.

The six articles which precede having been determined and concluded, our signature and the seal of our arms have been affixed to the present instrument, which is delivered to the sublime Porte in exchange for that which is delivered to us by — before mentioned.

Bone at — , the — , 1852, and — to the Hegira.

Ambassador Extroduary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of sai the Russias to the Ottoman Porte.

POTTS, ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO THE DARDA-

NELLES BOLD FRONT OF THE OTTOMAN GOVERN-MENT-THE RUSSIAN ARMY-IMPOSTANT PEACE ARTICLE FROM A PRENCH PAPER, ETC., ETC., ETC., The chief news by this packet is that in reference to the Eastern complications, arising out of the dispute between Russia and Turkey.

We have now certain information that the British feet lying at Maits had been ordered to proceed at once for the entrance of the Partianelles.

The French feet had to wave expected, act in concert, and, in the event of any attempt upon Constantinople on the part of the Russian feet, would instantly pass the Dardanelles, and protect the Porter from the designs of Russian.

The Turks, on their part, were knewling a bold many preparations. All the fortifications were being placed in an efficient state. The Ottomas feet, commanded by Achner Hash, was consentated in the Rephorus; and that belonging to Abbas Paths was on it away from Alexandria. The arrived of the England of the

The colors which have been conceined billiteries in coloring in his section in the proposition of the chief coloring of the chief of th

Indica: M. Thiers threw himself rashly into the question of the East in 1840. He could only end in an impossibility. He completely disregarded the latere ts of France in that question. The Restoration did not commit such a fault; and its flag deated at Navarino side by side with that of Russia and of England. The independence of Greece was won and settled by Europe. It was also the whole of Europe which intervened to actile the interests at stake between Egypt and Turkey. The day that the Eastern question loses this European character the peace of the world would be disturbed for a long time; let this be believed; and it is not France that would have to suiter from that attack on the equilibrium of Europe, for she is perhaps the most disturbed for a long time; let this be believed; and it is not three for series who have a vital interest in the East.—Russis, England, and Austria. For Russia it is the interest of her religious ideas, which points out to her the attainment of a political sovereignty where she has the pretension to exercise a sovereignty of dogma and of faith. For Austria it is the interest of her religious ideas, which points out to her the attainment of a political sovereignty of dogma and of faith. For Austria it is the interest of her security and of her defence on the Danube against the immense weight of the Empire of Russia, which already presess on her. For England, it is the interest of the freedom and security of the Communications with Iodia, where she has invense, possessions, which are the source of her prosperity, and the absolute condition of her rank as a power of the first order. But France has only the interest of old-that is to say the ballance of Europe and the freedom of the sens. France would not be menaced in her vital interests, like England and Austria, were l'uses at Constantinople. Her expassion towards Africa and America would not be less free it may even be said that she would find it a constrapelle. It may even be said that she would find it a constrapelle. It may even main then what say is, and what she will always be, a power of the first order. But that rank, of which she is proud, of which she will no more lose for herself than she will take from others. Austria and England would infailibly lose the day that the Ottoman empire became the vascal of the Russian empire.

proud, of which she is jealous, and which she will not more lose for berself than she will take from others. Anstria and Ecgland would infailtbly lose the day that the Ottoman empite became the vasual of the Russian empite.

The government of the Emperor Napoleon III, has not committed the fault of that of Louis Phillippe. It has not sought in the question of the Rast a pretext for het and false popularity—an occasion for the reventionary din of propagandism. It has not isolated France from Europe. No! It has taken a firm, dysolfied, and calse position on the ground of European rights. It is for that it would fight if necessary—if it was necessary to fight—not slone, but with all, and for all. France cannot, ought not, to be alone in the question of the East. The simple supposition of her isolation is so absurd that it is impossible to dwell on it for a comment. France is jwith England—the is with Austria—the is the ween the dive great powers, as between her and all those of Europe, a common, a general interest, more intimate with some of themmore remote for us—but obligatory for all. If Russia, through pride or ambition, were canable to disregarding it, is it with France, isolated, she would have to do? Gught France alone to feel for an interest more European them Prench? Could she cover with her fine fleet England and Austria, before these had presented themselves on the scene of this great contest? Would her from the extremily of the west, separated from Russia by Germany, and from Prench? Good she cover with her fine fleet England and account of the Prench of the Indianales, France has being on the scene of the great contest. Would the from the extremily of the west, separated from Russia by Germany, and from Prench? the Hardwalles, France has shown the right to tell Europe, and they great on the contest is not on the charge of complications it cancer the fleet to depart. It has taken a contion near the theatre of events. It has taken a begin to the charge of the prench of the proposition of France. We know

white don the Sultan to inform him that, at the first signal, 80,000 sturdy young men should be at his disposal. Similar deputations have been sent from Arabia and Persia.

The *impartial de Smyrae* checks off the strength of the several arms of the Turkish army, and gravely tells us that it amounts to 480,000 men and 2,000 cannon.

cannon.

The Turkish lira rose in two days from 107½ to 118.

England.
THE EASTERN QUESTION—RISE IN THE CORN MAR-EET—THE NORTH STAR—THE IRISH BRIGADE— INDIA—THE INCOME TAX—THE LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN PARLIAMENT—THE WORKMEN AND

CARCLINA IN FARLIAMENT—THE WORKMEN AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

The general tenor of the intelligence brought by this steamer is of a favorable character, both politically and commercially. In reference to the Eastern question, notwithstanding threatening appearances, it was expected war would be avoided by diplomatic intervention. Business and monetary affairs had in consequence much improved in London. The English grain market is rising. Cotton at Liverpool very firm.

lish grain market is rising. Cotton at Liverpool very firm.

Commodore Vanderbilt's steamship yacht, the North Star, was exciting great attention at Southampton. She had been thrown open to public view, admittance being obtained by tickets issued at the American consulate. Crowds of people availed themselves of the facility, and appeared greatly gratified by the sight of this magnificent specimen of naval American architecture. The Daily News states that "the Mayor of Southampton had brought before the municipality of that town, the propriety of some public manifestation towards Mr. Vanderoilt, on account of his having honored Southampton by selecting it as the rendezvous of his gigantic steam yacht."

vacht. The Duke of Genoa had paid an official visit to

yacht."

The Duke of Genoa had paid an official visit to Woolwich arsenal, and other public establishments and was being extensively feted in England.

The weather in England was very genial and most favorable for the growing crops, the late cold and unseasonable winds having been succeeded by fine hot, forcing weather.

Messrs. Keogh, Sadlier, and Mousell, three Irish members of the Aberdeen administrations, had withdrawn their resignations, tendered a few days previously in consequence of Lord John Russell's speech in the House of Commons on the Irish Church.

Nothing of great interest had transpired in the British Parliament. The discussion on the new scheme for governing India was resumed in the Commons on the 6th inst. The plan proposed by Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control, appears to have pleased no one and disappointed everybody desirous of improving the administration of the British Empire in Asia.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. French gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the government to the habitual imprisamment of shipwrecked sailors and others (British subjects) by the authorities of Sorth Carolina.

of shipwrecked sailors and others (British subjects) by the authorities of South Carolina. The Income Tax bill was read a third time by a majority of 189 to 55. Several clauses were added to

the bill and others amended on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the bill then passed.

The installation of the Earl of Derby, as Chancellor of the Oxford Universities, took place at Oxford, on

of the Oxford Universities, took place at Oxford, on the 7th inst.

The London Times says:—
The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week, show no remarkable variation, and the vessels, with few exceptions, have been of the larger class. They have comprised six to Fort Philip, with an aggregate burden of 2,269 tonnage; four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,269 tonnage; three to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 978 tonnage; there to Swan river of 384 tons; and one to launceaton of 335 tons. Their total capacity was 6,935 tons. The shipments of manufactures and ordinary descriptions of mershandise have been large, but the rates of freight exhibit a tendency to decline.

The same journal gives the subjoined information as to the great activity and increase of general business of the country:—

The Beard of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of May were issued this morning, and show the unprecedented increase of £2,20,595 in the declared value of

ness of the country:—
The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of May were issued this morning, and show the unprecedented moresse of £2,200,995 in the declared value of our exports loss, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This addition, which is equal to nearly forty five per Joent, has been spread over every branch of finde, wit a single exception being observable, since the only items on the adverse side are wool and weellen years, the dissimilated exportation of which has resulted samply from the fact that, the demand for these materials on the part of our own manufacturers has been not over the admit of their being sent away. The nature of the reticles in which the most prominent increase is observable indicates that much of the augmented activity has been in connection with the Australian trade, and this feature adds to the force with which the entire return explains the recent continual growth of the demand for money, since we are steadily importing raw produce and foco from other countries, and paying for them in each, while for a large proportion of our goods, menufactured at high wages the remittances home must be long offered. Beer and ale, hardwares and cullery, leather. (including boots and shoes and saddlery.) and from implements of all sorts, have each been shipped in quantities from fifty to two hundred per cent beyond the to als in May last year. Whether taces consignments will realize the softientions under which they have near despatched is an anxious question, but in any case, when the amounts they may fetch shall come to band, an opposite influence mass be exerted on the money market to that which has been enginally felt.

The aggregate value of our exports during the first four months of 1853 has been £27,970,623, against £21,844,623 in the bids period of 1852 showing an increase of £6 125 970, which has occurred in the following order:—

\*\*Montheending\*\*.\*\*

\*\*Montheending\*\*.\*

\*\*Montheending\*\*.\*

\*\*Increase.\*

\*\*Refreships\*\*.\*

\*\*Latto occurred in the

 March 5
 919,007

 April 5
 1,486,818

 May 5
 2,309

 As compared with the same period of 1851, there is an

As compared with the same period of 1851, there is an increase of £6.000,295.

The relations between the employers and the employed, in the manufacturing districts, appeared to be becoming of an unsatisfactory character. At Stockport the operatives have demanded an increase of ten per tent on their wages. There was a great demonstration at Manchester on the 4th inst., when about 2.00 men, from Ashton, Slaylebridge and Glosrop Valley, came to town in a special train, accompanied by tands of maste and flags, paraded the streets and they beld an open air meeting, at which an im-

rich by tands of music and flags, paraded the streets and then held an open air meeting, at which an immense mass of people was present. The Stockport operatives have given notice that they will leave their work on the 11th June if their demands are not compred with, and the masters in rejoinder declare they will close their mills altogether.

The Emigration Commissioners had advertised for four vessels, two to be despatched respectively to South Australia and Victoria, and two for the conveyance of Goolie emigrants from Calcutta to Demerara.

Informant wages movement in Liverroot.

[Frem the London Times, June 8.]

The agitation for increased remuneration for labor still continues in Liverpool. On Monday the cotton porters, who had made an unsuccessful application for an advance of 6d. a day, struck work, and have expressed their determination to remain out until their demand is concoded, and forther, until the masters sign an agreement to pay them 4s, a day, instead of the old price, 3s. 6d. They have also come to the resolution not to work for any one who employs men who are not members of the Cotton Porters Association, a society which numbers upwards of 3,500 members. The movement meets with the co-operation of the dock laborers, upwards with the co-operation of the dock laborers.

ton Porters Association, a society which numbers upwards of 3,500 members. The movement meets with the co-operation of the dock laborers, upwards

of 5.000 strong, who have also struck work. The result threatens to be very detrimental to the trade of the Mersey, unless a speedy compromise be offected. The employers, however, seem determined to resist the dictatorial spirit of the men; and, although the majority would be willing to grant the increased remuneration, they are resolved to break down a combination which would prevent them from employing men who are not members of a certain association.

Yesterday only one ship in the port was at work, and at a monster meeting, held by the men at the west side of George's Dock, it was intimated that measures would be adopted to put a stop to the few laborers and porters who were employed at it. The letter-carriers of Liverpool have petitioned the Postmaster General for an advance of wages, on the ground that twenty shilling a week is inadequate to their requirements, owing to the increased price of provisions, &c. They cannot see, they urge, "why their brethren in London should receive a salary of from five to ten shillings a week more than themselves, while it is notorious that the duties of the carriers in Liverpool are, as a whole, more arduous, and, consequently, of equal responsibility to those of London." The application has met with a decided negative from Viscount Canning, who, in conclusion, observes, "that, having heard that it is the intention of some of the letter carriers to resign in a body, in the event of their memorial not receiving the answer they desire, though such a step may cause the public to suffer inconvenience, and compel him, for a time, to provide for the service at an increased cost, he thinks it well to warn those who may be so ill-advised as to adopt such a course, that, under no circumstances, will they individually receive benefit from any new arrangements."

France.

BETAIL AND EXPORT TRADE—AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK—CONTINUED BAD WEATHER, ETC., ETC. The retail and export trade of France was gene-

rally in a good condition.

The sudden fall in the price of zinc and copper had been checked by an increased demand for these articles which had taken place both in Paris and in the

cies which had taken place both in Paris and in the provinces.

The price of sheep and oxen continued to advance. Although the vines are not yet sufficiently advanced in vegetation to be much injured by the disease which had appeared in some districts, the return of wet weather had caused uneasiness.

PARIS, June 7—6 P. M.

The Leonidas, which arrived yesterday at Marseilles, left Constantinople on the 25th ult. At that date the greatest enthusiasm for the Sultan prevailed among the Turkish inhabitants of the capital.

When the Leonidas passed by Malta the British fleet was still in that harbor.

The British ship London, of ninety guns, has, it is asserted, met the second (?) Admiral between Cape Bon and the Island of Pantellaria, on his way to Malta.

The British steamer Caradoc left Marseilles on the 5th inst., with Mr. Tucker, the Queen's messenger, who is the bearer of despatches for Admiral Dundas, on board.

Today the Bourse has been kent in a state of

who is the bearer of desparences for das, on board.

To day the Bourse has been kept in a state of great agitation by the rumors of armaments.

The three per cents closed at 77, coupons detached, for the end of the month, and the four-and-a-half per cents closed at 102.

Spain.

Spain.

DEPARTURE OF LORD HOWDEN FROM MADRID—POLITICAL BUMORS IN THE CAPITAL—FUNDS, ETC.

Letters from Madrid dated June 1, says:—"Lord Howden has left Madrid for London.

The late rumors of Senor Isturitz having resigned the London Embassy are without foundation.

The Three per Cents are at 45\frac{1}{2}.

Upon the 2d inst. the Three per Cents were at 45\frac{1}{2}-16.

Upon the 2d inst. the Three per Cents were at 45
7-16.
The Gazette publishes the appointment of Don Joaquin Maria Parez to the Presidency of the Court of Accounts, in place of M. Lieno, placed on the retired list; that of M. Borrajo to be Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Finance, in place of M. Joaquin Maria Perez; and thirdly, that of M. Moreno Lopez, Director of the National Debt, to be Under Secretary of State in the department of Finance ad interim, whilst waiting the arrival of M. Borrajo, at present in Paris.

The Clamor Publico announces that the London Times has been of late frequently stopped in the post office. A number of the Journal des Debats had been also seized on the 36th ult.

According to official returns published by the Gazette, the receipts of the Treasury during the month of April last amounted to 87,792.570 reals, or 4,161.651 reals less than in the corresponding month of 1852.

Germany.

The Posthampt Gazette, of Frankfort, under date of Pesth, 2d inst., says:—"The advocate Varga, an agent of Kossuth, who since the period of the conspiracies has rambled about the country with a false passport, and even remained some time at Vienna, has just been arrested as he was passing the frontier, and is now in prison at Vienna. Two days ago another advocate, named Marady, was arrested by four gendarmes, just as he was sitting down to dinner. A bookseller, named Kilion, and another man, named Stuhr, have met with a similar fate."

From Odessa the mercantile letters reach the 27th of May. For some days after the return of Prince Menschikoff there had been general consternation and an entire suspension of business, but the feeling of alarm was now partially subsiding, and some transactions had taken place in wheat at about 23s, per quarter, free on board, the price a forthight or three weeks previously having been 26s. to 27s. Freights were enormously high, and 80s. per ton had been given for tallow—the conclusion being, that in the present state of uncertainty no disengaged ships are likely to visit the Black Sea, and hence, that this im-portant Russian port must for a long time pay a pe-nalty for the Emperor's proceedings.

Prussia.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES—REPORTED FOPULAR DISTRESS—EMIGRATION, ETC., ETC.

Berlin advices of June 3, state that among the earliest subjects which will engage the attention of the Zollverein conferences will be the reduction of the Zollverein conferences will be the reduction of the duty on iron. (which the South German States, particularly Wurtemburg, are preparing to oppose energetically.) and even more urgently than this, the facilitation of the internal traffic in grain, so as, if possible, to obtain an internal free trade in corn. The excessive emigration that is now taking place from the south of Germany (we may with propriety call it a Teutonic Exodus) is mainly attributable to the dearness of provisions, though there are of course other troubles, of a political and social nature, which contribute to fill up their cup of bitterness to overflowing. From Bohemia and Moravia we hear of hundreds of families constrained to subsist on grass and roots. In the Palatinate and Rheinhessen, formerly remarkable for cheap living, the complaints of dear provisions have become general. Potatoes cost six times, hay five times as much as they did thirty years ago. The price of corn (rye) has risen in some parts to 60 thalers (£9) the wispel, (twenty-four bushels.) Representations were lately made to the President of the Ministry and the Minister of Finance, stating that in Berlin, with the population over 400,000, there are at present only about 1,200 wispel of rye on hand, of which 200 are already sold, and that prices have been rising steadily for many years past and the supply not increasing.

In order to give a helping hand to the cotton printing interest, the Minister of Commerce, in the middle of last month, informed the Chambers of Commerce in Elberfeld and Barmen that in future unprinted muslins (Nessel) may be imported for the purposes of printing and re-exporting duty free.

The government is about to appoint paid Consult to Elsinore, to Chill, and to the La Plata States. Herr von Minutoli, Consul-General Prussia. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES—REPORTED POPULAR DIS-

Holland.

The weekly reviews from Amsterdam and Rotterdam produce-markets state that business was rather limited, and that no essential change had occurred in prices. The demand for coffee was principally confined to home consumption, and rates were fairly supported. Sugar, raw and refined, was, on the average, steady, although in some few cases lower prices had been accepted. In rice the transactions had not been active, but the late advance had been well maintained. Indigo was firm at previous quotations, and no important alteration had occurred in tea.

tea.

The letters from Rouen mention that the market for manufactures was heavy, and that sales could not be effected except at a decline.

Switzerland.

The federal council had declared that the courtmartial established at Friburg after the insurrection, is epposed to the constitution, and that the sentences pronounced by that tribunal are null and void. The persons who had been tried and condemned are to be handed ever to the ordinary tribunals, in case the grand council does not grant them an amnesty.

The federal council had decided that there existed regrounds to prosecute the emigrant Italians, Clement, Cazzela, and Grillanzon, for having participated in the late insurrectionary movement in Lombardy. The Attorney General was of a contrary opinion.

A letter from Zurich of the 3d inst., says, that accreding to the journal the Democracia, received that morning from Lagano, it was reported at Milan that the Austrian government had resolved to expel all the Swiss from Lombardy. A similar report had prevailed at Bale, fifteen days previously.

Pledmont.
Advices from Turin, under date of June 4, say:
"Count Balbo, late president of the Piedmontese
counsel, died last night."
The British corvette Modeste arrived at La Spezzia

The Parlamento of the 3d inst. announces that the government had promule the law granting Messra. Laffitte and Bixio the concession of the railroad from Modena to the French frontier and Generator, via Chambery.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced, on the 2d, the discussion on the reform of the tariffs. The general discussion was short and unimportant. M. Valerio, the organ of the ultra-freetraders, praised the Minister of Finance for having gradually introduced ameliorations into the financial system, but would have desired greater reforms as respected certain articles of which he wished to encourage the importation. Count de Cavour declared that it as a deputy and an economist he concurred in the views of M. Valerio, he thought as a Minister that it was his duty to effect reforms gradually, and with the prudence necessary in all administrative and financial changes, particularly in a question in which the public treasury was so directly interested.

Lombardy:

We learn from Milan, under date of the 1st instant; that the sequestration question would probably be terminated by the return of the emigrants to their

The Jonan Isles.

Letters from Corfu, of the 27th ult., state, that in consequence of the discovery of revolutionary intrigues in the isles, the government had published a law extending the powers of the police. A treaty of commerce and navigation had been concluded with the Roman States.

Syria.

The special Envoy of the Porte to the Pasha had arrived in Jerusalem May 15, and the intentions which the Sultan had manifested respecting the Greeks, have produced an excellent effect.

Omer Pasha had issued marching orders to the bulk of his army. Only three battalions were to remain in the pashalik. Omer Pasha himself was about to proceed to Monastir.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB—GOOD EFFECTS OF THE AMERICA'S VICTORY.

[From the London Morning Chronicle, June 2.]

Yesierday was fixed upon for the second match of this distinguished club, since the commencement of the present season, and the result was one of the finest and closest contests ever winessed. This match had excited unusual interest amongst squatic circles, and it may be considered as the first trial which has taken place between vessels of a large class, since the success of the America in 1861 created such a furor amongst yachtsmen, and gave a new turn to the skill and science of our naval architects, who had been previously laboring under the pleasing delusion that their yachts were perfection, and that it was absurd to suppose that those of any other country could successfully compete with them. However that might be, a long course of success had been attended with its usual results, so that a few defeats were calculated to produce a most salutary effect. True it is, however, that many are still to be found who affect to depreciate "mere saling machines" like the America, where comfort and accommodation are ruthlessly sacrificed to speed. If we nav judge from the result of yesterday's race, a most happy combination of the two has been successfully realised ut he Rosalind, a new vessel, built by haman, of Lymington, for Lord Alfred Paget, whose capabilities, it will be reen, more than realised the expectations which had been entertained of them. The Meteor steam vessel was chartered for the accommodation of the members of the club and their visitors, and at an early hour it left London bridge with a numerous agamentinge on board including a far greater number of addes than usual.

A Bloomer in Ireland.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, June 4.]

The case of Winter v. Welfe was brought before the court in Jublin again on Monday. Mrs. Winter moved for an attachment against Mr. Wolfe for contempt in not appearing to answer a notice which she had caused to be served on him. She stated that she had an affidavit of service. Mr. Justice Crampton read the notice, and said the court were of opinion that Mr. Wolfe was not guilty of any contempt in not answering the notice, as there was no charge for him to answer. The motion should, therefore, be refused. Mrs. Winter contended that Mr. Welfe had committed a contempt, and said their lord-ships, by their decisions upon her applications, had violated every law which they were bound to protect and carry out. Mr. Justice Crampton—I am sorry for that. If we have done so it was unwittingly. Mrs. Winter—I will have your lordships brought before both Honses of Parliament. (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Crampton—If we are summoned by Parliament we may attend. Mrs. Winter—And I will have an act passed to compel you to grant this application. (Laughter.) Mr Justice Crampton—ton—Should such an act be passed we will immediately grant the application. Mrs. Winter—What is your decision now? Mr. Justice Crampton—We say no rule on the motion. Mrs. Winter (throwing a brief across the table, in the usual bar fashion to the register's desk)—Mr. Duff having obeyed Mrs. Winter's command and handed the brief, she left the court.

Markets.

Markets.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL June 7, 1853.

Since the 2d the weather has oeen fine and dry, with the exception of yestercay, when we had eight hours of continuous soft rain.

The wheat and flour trades have continued in a firm stare, and sales effected to a fair extent at the full prices of Friday's market. In other articles we have had very little doing.

Our arrivals from the United States are very small of wheat, and most of the flour reported is from New Orleans, much of which is more or less heated or partially sour.

At our market this morning we had a good attendance of the town and local millers, who purchased wheat to a fair extent, and all fine qualities realized Id. advance on the prices obtainable on Friday, but parcels at all out of condition were neglected.

Flour was not so much inquired after as any day last week, still good Philadelphia and Baltimore qualities was severed the extent at 61 are

eek, still good Phi week, still good Philadelphia and Battimore qualities were sold to consumers to a moderate extent at 6d, per barrel over the currency of our last market. For French there was also a pretty free sale at a corresponding im-provement per sack. Indian corn still a slow sale at our quotations, and oats and oatmeal are in the same posi-tion.

provement per sack. Income corn still a slow sac at our quotations, and oats and oatmeal are in the same position.

There were more C. F. and I. cargoes of wheat effering than of late, but no sales were reported as the prices demanded were above the view of buyers.

London Money Manner Bluesday evening, June 7.—The quotation of gold at Parin is about at par, (seconding to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of \$5.17. 10½6, per conce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.17. 1046, the exchange at Paris on London at short being \$2.675, it follows that gold is about 0.38 per cent descer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 427 per mark, which at the English mint price of £3.17a. 10½6, per conce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.65, and, the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13.5½, it follows that gold is 0.12 per cent descer in Hamburgh than in Londons.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at sixty days 'right is 110 per cent, and, the par of exchange between England; and America being 109.23-40 per cent, it follows that the exchange is nominally 0.42 per cent in favor of England; and, after making allownance for charges of transpoort, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

The English funds have shown remarkable steadiness throughout the day at the improved quotations of year teriesy. Cons. Is opened at 28½ to ¾ ex div. and restricts.

States.

The English funds have shown remarkably steadiness throughout the day at the improved quotations of yesterday. Cons.1s opened at 98% to 36 ex div. and remarkably steadiness throughout alteration up to the close of business, except during a short ceriod, when there were buyers at 98%. Bank stock left off at 220 to 280; Reduced, 99% to 36; Three and a Quarter per Cents, 101% to 102; India steck, 260 to 263; India conds, 28s. to 32s.; and Exchequer bills, 4s. to 6s. premium.

Same time after the regular hours of business this afternoon, consols were quoted 98% sellers, and at a still he er periodit was understood that telegraphic prices had been received from Parls, showing a fall in the Three per Cent Rentes of more than 1 per cent.

Mosey was very abundant in the Stock Exchange to day, and there was difficulty in employing it at anything like recent rates.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, the rajes were much the same as last pozt, and the business transacted was not extensive.

Foreign recurities have been maintained with steadiess, and there has been little fluctuation in pricess. The argains comprised—Basilian, Smell, 101; the Four-and-Haff per Cent. new 98 kg, and 27 kg, the pre reads.

Foreign recurities have been after fluctuation in prices. The argains comprised—Basilian, Smell, 101; the Four-and-Haff per Cent, 80%; for increase Perred, 10; Greek (red.), 9½; ditto, (blue), 9; fixtican, for account, 28, 28%, and 27%; fee rha account, 49% and 47%; for the accou

2 dis.; Soanish Certificates 27, and 25 per cast. Sweatch 2 dis.; Cherguela. 28% and 15, Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; and Butch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 98; and 15. Investigation of budges—1,000 on speculation and for export. Prices without change.

Metal Market—Mr. Moate's circular states that rails, several thousand tone, have been contracted for during the past week, principals on continental account. Makers are very firm and indifferent as to fresh orders at present railes. Manufactured from is more inquired arter for shipment. Scotch pig from has shown more activity; the low price of the article is attracting the attention of speculators and shipmen; the arterior attention of speculators and shipmen; the arterior attention of speculators and shipmen; the arteriors have taken place; the material toward off quiet at £22 5s, on the spot, and £22 10s for July and August shipments. The speck is diminishing. Copper—A reduction of 1d, per lb, has taken place in the manufactured, and £0 10s, per ton in calcognd tile, reasing a full to the article from the maximum piec, of \$27 10s, per ton. The continues in fair damand. The plates—The makers having determined to reduce their make, the article is looking firmer.—London Empres, Jone 1.

Maximerial State of Trade—June 7.—There has been rather norse business than on Saturday, butstill the market is comparatively quiet, and buyers prefer waiting the issue of the Turkish que tion before engaging in further contracts. Prices are generally rather firm, and especialis for yavus and cloths required for home consumption. For India cloths the market is slightly easier, and low to medium yarns, where spinners are disposed to mush rates, and one of their employers offered an immediate compromise of five per cent, but it was not acce